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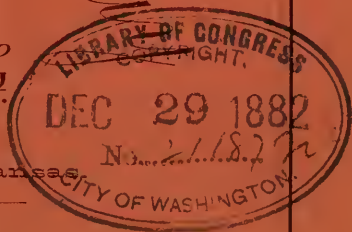
DESIGNED
ESPECIALLY
FOR JANUARY 29.



By L. G. A. Copley, A. M.,

Clay Center, Kansas

1882.
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KANSAS DAY,



BROCHURE

OF

INFORMATION AND EXERCISES

FOR USE IN

Every Kansas School,

CONTAINING

Kansas History, Kansas Geography,
Kansas Poems, Kansas Songs,
and Kansas Politics,

TOGETHER WITH EXCERPTS FROM

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

Designed Especially for Jan. 29.

BY L. G. A. COPLEY, A. M.,

Author of "Kansas Day" in the Educationist.

Published by the Author.

At Clay Center, Kansas.

PRICE:—10 Cents. \$1.00 a Dozen.

By Mail. Post Paid.



CLAY CENTER, KANSAS:
DISPATCH PRINTING HOUSE.
1882.

ORIGIN
OF
KANSAS DAY.



In the fall of 1876 I found that my class in United States History then studying the Revolutionary War were much more interested in the lesson if they happened to study an event on the anniversary of its occurrence. This led me to think that many facts concerning Kansas might be more deeply impressed by studying them on January 29th, the anniversary of the admission of the State. Accordingly on January 29th, 1877 an hour was set apart for a Kansas exercise. It was repeated in 1878 in Paola, and for three successive years in the Wichita Schools under my supervision. In 1881 at the request of Dr. G. W. Hoss, I wrote a short article for his journal, the Educationist, suggesting that Kansas Day be tried in other schools. The article in whole or in part was copied into many papers of the state. Teachers at once caught the idea and in 1881 was the first general celebration of Kansas Day in Kansas schools. Topeka, Lawrence, Emporia, Wichita, Fort Scott and many smaller places adopted the suggestion and an hour was set apart on that day for studying Kansas. Since then it has been a custom with many schools to celebrate the admission of Kansas with appropriate exercises.

If this little pamphlet shall add any interest to these exercises, or stimulate in the minds of the young a love for the State of which we all are so justly proud it will have accomplished all designed for it by the author.

L. G. A. COPLEY.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1882,

BY L. G. A. COPLEY,

In the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

Call to Kansas.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

Air—Nellie Bly.

Yeomen strong, hither throng !
Nature's honest men;
We will make the wilderness
Bud and bloom again.
Bring the sickle, speed the plow,
Turn the ready soil !
Freedom is the noblest pay
For the true man's toil.

Ho, brothers ! Come, brothers !
Hasten all with me ;
We'll sing upon the Kansas plains
A song of Liberty !

Father, haste ! O'er the waste,
Lies a pleasant land.
There your fireside's altar-stones,
Fixed in truth shall stand.
There your sons brave and good,
Shall to freemen grow,
Clad in triple mail of right,
Wrong to overthrow.
Ho, brothers, come brothers, etc.

Mother, come ! Here's a home
In the waiting West ;
Bring the seeds of love and peace,
You who sow the best.
Faithful hearts, holy prayers,
Keep from taint the air ;
Soil a mother's tears have wet
Golden crops shall bear.

Come, mother ! Fond mother,
List, we call to thee ; We'll sing, etc.

Brother brave, stem the wave !
Firm the prairies tread,
Up the dark, Missouri flood,
Be your canvas spread.
Sister true, join us too,
Where the Kansas flows ;
Let the Northern lily bloom
With the Southern rose.

Brave brother, True sister !
List, we call to thee, We'll sing, etc.

One and all, hear our call
Echo through the land !
Aid us with a willing heart,
And the strong right hand !
Feed the spark the Pilgrims struck
On old Plymouth rock !
To the watch-fires of the free
Millions glad shall flock.

Ho, brothers ! Come brothers !
Hasten all with me ; We'll sing, etc.

The Size of Kansas.

Kansas is about 200 miles wide and 400 miles long. It contains 81,300 square miles.

It is as large as all New England and 16,000 square miles beside.

It is twice as large as Ohio.

It is two and a half times the size of Indiana.

Kansas is one-fourth larger than Missouri, and nearly one-third larger than Iowa, or Michigan, or Illinois.

Kansas is as large as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Connecticut and Rhode Island all put together.

Kansas is nearly as large as Kentucky and Tennessee put together.

Kansas is larger than Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan and Lake Ontario combined.

Kansas lies between 37° and 40° North Latitude, and between 94°, 37' and 102° West Longitude.

Kansas has 104 counties of which 81 are organized. Railroads are built in 77 different counties of the state.

Kansas had in July 1882 forty-five different lines of railroad with 3701 miles of track and a total valuation of railroad property of \$25,088,000 which paid for 1881 into the state treasury taxes amounting to \$740,786.

Rivers of Kansas.

To remember the rivers of the State easily divide them into two systems, the Kansas system and the Arkansas system. Each has five rivers.

Hold your right hand in front of you with the palm toward you. Kansas City is at your elbow; Topeka, half way to your hand. Your (big) thumb is the Big Blue; your index finger is the Republican, and the three other fingers are the three S's, Solomon, Saline and Smoky Hill.

Put the Arkansas system on the hand in a similar way. The thumb is the Neosho; the forefinger is the Verdegris; the second finger is the Arkansas; the third, the Salt Fork, and the little finger, the Cimarron.

The Kansas proper is 150 miles long, all in the State; but with its longest tributary is nearly 700 miles long. The Arkansas is 1,800 miles long, but only 400 miles of it are inside the State. Besides these, there is the Osage or Marais des Cygnes flowing East out of the State, midway between the North and South boundaries.

This historic river rises in Osage county and flows East through Franklin and Miami counties into the State of Missouri where it is known as the Osage. Ottawa and Osawatomie are on its banks. The latter town recalls in its name the two streams which unite there, the Osage and the Potawatomie. Drop the last two letters of Osage and the first four letters of Potawatomie and join the two words and you have the town at the junction.

State Institutions.

State University.....	Lawrence.
State Normal School.....	Emporia.
State Agricultural College.....	Manhattan.
State Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	Olathe.
State Blind Asylum	Wyandotte.
State Insane Asylum	Osawatomie.
State Insane Asylum	Topeka.
State Penitentiary.. . . .	Leavenworth.
State Reform School.	Topeka.

State Officers.

Governor	G. W. Glick.
Lieutenant Governor.....	D. W. Finney.
Secretary of State.....	James Smith.
Auditor.....	E. P. McCabe.
Treasurer.....	Sam. T. Howe.
Attorney General.....	W. A. Johnston.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,	H. C. Speer.

U. S. Senators.

John J. Ingalls, Preston B. Plumb.

Congressmen.

First District.....	John A. Anderson.
Second District.....	Dudley C. Haskell.
Third District.....	Thomas Ryan.
At Large.....	S. R. Peters.
At Large	Lewis Hanback.
At Large....	E. N. Morrill.
At Large.....	B. W. Perkins.

Geneses in Kansas.

- 1.—The first *white man* in Kansas was Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, in 1542.
- 2.—The *first charter* including Kansas was given by James I, of England, May 23, 1609. It was the second charter of Virginia. The first Virginia charter (1606) included the part of Kansas South of 38° North latitude.
- 3.—The *first mention* of Kansas appears on Marquette's manuscript map, June 10, 1673.
- 4.—The *first French* charter including Kansas was given by Louis to Anthony Crozat, September 14, 1712.
- 5.—The *first Frenchman* in Kansas was M. Dutisne (Duteen), September, 1719.
- 6.—Kansas first became part of the United States by the Louisiana Purchase, made April 30, 1803.
- 7.—The *first American* to explore Kansas was Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike in May and June, 1806.
- 8.—The *first victory for freedom* in Kansas was the United States law passed March 6, 1820 (Missouri Compromise).
- 9.—The *first Santa Fe train* crossed Kansas in the summer of 1823.
- 10.—The *first settlement* was made at Fort Leavenworth in 1827.
- 11.—The *first Missionary* on Kansas soil was Rev. Isaac McCoy, a Baptist minister, in 1828.
- 12.—The *first printing press* was brought to Kansas by Rev. Joseph Meeker, and set up five miles North-east of Ottawa to print Bibles,

- hymn books and tracts for the Indians in 1834.
- 13—The *first organization* of Kansas as a territory was May 30, 1854 (Kansas-Nebraska Bill).
- 14—The *first newspaper* printed in Kansas was the Leavenworth Herald. The first issue was dated September 15, 1854, and was printed under an elm tree on Cherokee Street.
- 15—The *first Free-State party* was from Massachusetts, and was led by C. H. Branscomb. They founded Lawrence, July 30, 1854.
- 16—The *first post-office* was established at Fort Leavenworth May 29, 1828.
- 17—The *first convention* of Free State men was held in Lawrence August 14, 15, 1855. James H. Lane, M. F. Conway, J. K. Goodin, Charles Robinson and John Brown, Jr., were members of it.
- 18—The *first census* was taken in February, 1855, showing a population of 8,601.
- 19—The *first election* was held March 30, 1855, under proclamation of Gov. Reeder.
- 20—The *first railroad* was the Elwood & Marysville. It was built in 1860, and the first locomotive, the "Albany," was placed on the track April 23.

Increase in Population.

1855.....	8,601
1860.....	107,206
1865.....	135,807
1870.....	364,397
1875.....	531,156
1880.....	996,616

The Song of the Kansas Emigrant.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Air--Auld Lang Syne.

We cross the prairie as of old
The pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East
The homestead of the free!
We go to rear a wall of men
On Freedom's Southern line,
And plant beside the cotton tree
The rugged Northern pine.
We're flowing from our native hills
As our free rivers flow;
The blessing of our mother-land
Is on us as we go.
We go to plant her common schools
On distant prairie swells,
And give the Sabbaths of the wild
The music of her bells.
Upbearing, like the Ark of old
The Bible in our van,
We go to test the truth of God
Against the fraud of Man.
No pause, nor rest, save where the streams
That feed the Kansas run
Save where our Pilgrim gonfalon
Shall flout the setting sun.
We'll tread the prairie as of old
Our fathers sailed the sea,
And make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free,
The homestead of the free, my boys, etc.

Greeley at Osawatimie.

Conclusion of a speech by Horace Greeley, May 18, 1859, before the Free State Convention.

Freemen of Kansas: I would inspire you with no unwarranted, no overweening confidence of success in the great struggle directly before us. I have passed the age of illusions and no longer presume a party or cause destined to triumph merely because I know it should. On the contrary when I consider how vast are the interests and influences combined to defeat us—the three thousand millions of property in human flesh and blood—the subserviency of commerce to this great source of custom and profit—the prevalence of ignorance and selfishness—the many millions prodigally lavished by the wielders of Federal authority—the lust of office and the prevalence of corruption. I often regard the struggle of 1860 with less of hope than of apprehension. Yet when I think of the steady diffusion of intelligence—the manifest antagonism between the Slavery extensionists and the interests of free labor—when I consider how vital and imminent is the necessity for passage of the free land bill—when I feel how the very air of the nineteenth century vibrates to the pulsations of the great heart of humanity beating higher and higher with aspirations for universal freedom, until barbarous Russia is intent on striking off the shackles of her fettered millions I cannot repress the hope that we are on the eve of a grand beneficent victory. But whether destined

to be waved in triumph over our next great battlefield, or trodden into its mire through our defeat, I entreat you to keep the Republican flag flying in Kansas so long as one man can anywhere be rallied to defend it. Defile not the glorious dust of the martyred dead whose freshly grassed graves lie thickly around us, by trailing that flag in dishonor or folding it in cowardly despair on this soil so lately reddened by their patriotic blood. If it be destined in the providence of God to go down, let the sunlight which falls lovingly upon their graves catch the last defiant wave of its folds in the free breeze which sweeps over these prairies. Let it be burned, not surrendered, when no one remains to uphold it; and let its ashes rest forever with theirs by the banks of the Marais des Cygnes.

Brown of Osawatomie.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

John Brown, of Osawatomie, spake on his dying day :

“ I will not have to shrive my soul, a priest in Slavery’s pay.

But let some poor slave-mother whom I have striven to free,

With her children, from the gallows-stair put up a prayer for me !”

John Brown, of Osawatomie, they led him out to die ;

And lo ! a poor slave-mother with her little child pressed nigh.

Then the bold, blue-eye grew tender, and the old
harsh face grew mild,
As he stooped between the jeering ranks and
kissed the negro's child!

The shadows of his stormy life that moment fell
apart;
And they who blamed the bloody hand forgave the
loving heart.
That kiss from all its guilty means redeemed the
good intent,
And 'round the grisly fighter's hair the martyr's
aureole bent!

Perish with him the folly that seeks through evil
good!

Long live the generous purpose unstained with
human blood!

Not the raid of midnight terror, but the thought
which underlies;

Not the borderer's pride of daring, but the Chris-
tian's sacrifice.

Nevermore may yon Blue Ridges the Northern
rifle hear,

Nor see the light of blazing homes flash on the
negro's spear.

But let the free-winged angel, Truth, their guarded
passes scale,

To teach that right is more than might, and justice
more than mail.

So vainly shall Virginia set her battle in array;
In vain her trampling squadrons knead the winter
snow with clay.

She may strike the pouncing eagle, but she dares
not harm the dove;

And every gate she bars to Hate shall open wide
to Love!

The Marais des Cygnes.

On the 19th of May, 1858, occurred one of the most cold-blooded massacres in Kansas history. A party of about twenty-five men from the vicinity of West Point, Mo., under the leadership of Charles and Dr. John Hamilton, arrested ten men living near the trading post in Linn County, Kansas. The men arrested were all in favor of making Kansas a free State, and this was their crime in the eyes of their captors. The prisoners when taken were about their usual vocations. One of them, Rev. B. L. Read (from whom I heard the entire story in the summer of 1882), was a Baptist preacher entirely unarmed and dressed in his ministerial suit of black broad-cloth and black satin vest. The prisoners were taken toward Missouri till they reached a ravine in the Marais des Cygnes valley. There at the bottom of the ravine the ten prisoners were placed in a row and the border ruffians shot them down. When all had fallen they sent one of their number down the slope to see if all were dead. One victim had been slightly wounded and moved a little during

the inspection. He was immediately shot through the head. After plundering the bodies the Missourians rode off. When they were out of sight and hearing, Elder Read, who, though badly wounded, had so well feigned death that he was not detected, arose and examined his companions. He found that Stillman, Ross, Colpetzer, Robinson and Campbell were dead. Asa and Wm. Hairgrove, Hall, Snyder and Elder Read were badly wounded. The latter still lives at Osawatomie and carries the ounce ball in his back which he received on that cruel day. The perpetrators of this inhuman deed were never brought to justice. This massacre was only one of the many unpunished crimes committed by slavery against freedom in those heroic days.

Le Marais du Cygne.

BY JOHN G. WHITIER.

A blush as of roses
Where rose never grew!
Great drops on the bunch-grass,
But not of the dew!
A taint in the sweet air
For wild bees to shun!
A stain that shall never
Bleach out in the sun!

Back, steed of the prairies !
Sweet song-bird, fly back !
Wheel hither bald vulture !
Gray wolf call thy pack !
The foul human vultures
Have feasted and fled ;
The wolves of the Border
Have crept from the dead.
From the hearths of their cabins,
The fields of their corn,
Unwarned and unweaponed
The victims were torn,--
By the whirlwind of murder
Swooped up and swept on
To the low, reedy fen-lands,
The Marsh of the Swan.
With a vain plea for mercy
No stout knee was crooked ;
In the mouths of the rifles
Right manly they looked.
How paled the May sunshine,
O ! Marais du Cygne,
On death for the strong life
On red grass for green.
In the homes of their rearing
Yet warm with their lives,
Ye wait the dead only
Poor children and wives !
Put out the red forge-fire,
The smith shall not come,
Unyoke the brown oxen,
The ploughman lies dumb.

Wind slow from the Swan's Marsh,
O dreary death train,
With pressed lips as bloodless
As lips of the slain !
Kiss down the young eye-lids,
Smooth down the gray hairs ;
Let tears quench the curses
That burn through your prayers.

Strong man of the prairies,
Mourn bitter and wild !
Wail, desolate woman !
Weep, fatherless child !
But the grain of God springs up
From ashes beneath,
And the crown of His harvest .
Is life out of death.

Not in vain on the dial
The shade moves along,
To point the great contrasts
Of right and of wrong ;
Free homes and free altars,
Free prairie and flood,—
'The reeds of the Swan's Marsh
Whose bloom is of blood.

On the lintels of Kansas
That blood shall not dry;
Henceforth the bad angel
Shall harmless go by ;
Henceforth to the sunset,
Unchecked on her way
Shall liberty follow
The march of the day.

Speech of Charles Sumner on the Kansas- Nebraska Bill.

Sir, the bill you are about to pass is at once the worst and the best on which Congress ever acted. Yes sir, the worst and the best at the same time. It is the worst bill inasmuch as it is a present victory of slavery. In a Christian land, and an age of civilization, a time-honored statute of freedom is struck down, opening the way to all the countless woes and wrongs of human bondage. Among the crimes of history, another is soon to be recorded, which no tears can blot out, and which in better days will be read with universal shame. Am I not right then in calling it the worst bill on which Congress ever acted?

There is another side to which I gladly turn. Sir, it is the best bill on which Congress ever acted, for it annuls all past compromises with slavery and makes any future compromise impossible. Thus, it puts freedom and slavery face to face, and bids them grapple. Who can doubt the result? It opens wide the door of the future, when at last there will really be a North, and the slave power will be broken. Everywhere within the sphere of Congress, the great Northern hammer will descend to smite the wrong and the irresistible cry will break forth: "No more slave States!"

Thus, sir, standing at the very grave of freedom, in Nebraska and Kansas, I lift myself to the vision of that happy resurrection by which free-

dom will be assured, not only in these Territories, but everywhere under the National Government. More clearly than ever before, I now penetrate the great future, when slavery must disappear. Proudly I discern the flag of my country as it ripples in every breeze, at last in reality as in name, the flag of freedom—undoubted, pure, irresistible. Am I not right, then, in calling this bill the best on which Congress ever acted? Sorrowfully I bend before the wrong you commit. Joyfully I welcome the promises of the future.

Territorial Governors.

Name.	When Sworn In.
A. H. Reeder, Governor.....	July 7, 1854.
Daniel Woodson, Acting Gov.....	Aug. 16, 1855.
Wilson Shannon, Gov.....	Sept. 7, 1855.
Daniel Woodson, Acting Gov.....	Aug. 18, 1856.
John W. Geary, Gov.....	Sept. 11, 1856.
Daniel Woodson, Acting Gov.....	March 12, 1857.
Fred P. Stanton, Acting Gov	April 16, 1857.
Robert J. Walker, Gov.....	May 27, 1857.
Fred P. Stanton, Acting Gov.....	Nov. 16, 1857.
James W. Denver, Acting Gov.....	Dec. 21, 1857.
James W. Denver, Gov.....	May 12, 1858.
Hugh S. Walsh, Acting Gov.....	Oct. 10, 1858.
Samuel Medary, Gov.	Dec. 20, 1858.
Geo. M. Beebe, Acting Gov.....	Dec. 17, 1860.

State Governors.

Name.	When Sworn In.
Charles Robinson.	Feb. 9, 1861.
Thomas Carney	Jan. 12, 1863.
Samuel J. Crawford.....	Jan. 9, 1865.
Nehemiah Green....	Nov. 4, 1868.
James M. Harvey.....	Jan. 11, 1869.
Thomas A. Osborn.....	Jan. 13, 1873.
George T. Anthony.....	Jan. 8, 1877.
John P. St. John.....	Jan. 8, 1879.
George W. Glick.....	Jan. 8, 1883.

U. S. Senators from Kansas.

James H. Lane.....	1861—1866.
Samuel C. Pomeroy.....	1861—1873.
E. G. Ross.....	1866—1871.
Alexander Caldwell	1871—1873.
Robert Crozier.....	1873—1874.
John J. Ingalls.....	1873—1879.
James M. Harvey.....	1874—1877.
Preston B. Plumb.....	1877—1883.
John J. Ingalls.....	1879—1885.

State Debts.

The State debt.....	\$1,181,975
Aggregate County debts	8,036,736
Aggregate Township debts.....	2,250,347
Aggregate City debts.....	2,102,459
Aggregate School District debts.....	2,082,475
Total.....	\$15,653,994

The State debt is about \$1.00 apiece for the population. The entire indebtedness—State, County, City, Township and School District—will not reach quite \$15.00 for each person in the State.

State Valuation.

ASSESSMENT OF MARCH 1, 1882.

Taxable acres in cultivation.....	7,831,179
Taxable acres not in cultivation.....	17,095,374
Total taxable acres.....	24,926,553
Average value per acre.....	\$3.88
Total value taxable lands.....	\$96,741,025
Total value town lots.....	26,203,733
Total value personal property..	38,087,359
Total value 3,701 miles of railroad...	25,088,156
	\$186,128,138

The lands are worth about \$90.00 for each member of the population; the town lots nearly \$25.00; the personal property about \$35.00; and the railroad over \$20.00. We own therefore in Kansas about \$175.00 for each man, woman and child, and we owe only \$15.00, or about 8.4 per cent.

These figures are too low because the above valuation is the basis of assessment for taxes, which is always much below real value.

Territorial Superintendents.

Name.	How Selected.	Sworn In.
James N. Noteware,	appointed by Gov.,	Mar. 1, '58
S. W. Greer,	elected by the people,	Dec. 2, '58
John C. Douglas,	elected by the people,	Jan. 7, '61

State Superintendents.

Name	When Sworn In.
Wm. R. Griffith	Feb. 9, 1861
S. M. Thorp	Feb. 12, 1862
Isaac T. Goodnow.....	Jan. 12, 1863
Peter McVicar.....	Jan. 14, 1867
H. D. McCarty	Jan. 9, 1871
John Fraser.....	Jan. 10, 1875
Allen B. Lemmon	Jan. 12, 1879
H. C. Speer	Jan. 9, 1881

Population in 1882.

Cities.	Counties.
Topeka. - - 21,562.	Shawnee. - - 34,137.
Leavenworth, 18,766.	Leavenworth, 31,068.
Atchison, - 16,658.	Atchison, - 28,798.
Lawrence, - 10,398.	Labette, - - 25,347.
Wyandotte, - 8,677.	Wyandotte, - - 23,236.
Emporia, - 6,000.	Cherokee, - 23,232.
Wichita, - - 5,779.	Douglas, - - 22,707.
Fort Scott. - 5,689.	Osage, - - 20,727.
Parsons, - - 5,567.	Cowley, - - 20,508.
Ottawa, - - 4,463.	Bourbon, - 20,159.
Kansas City, - 4,300.	Crawford, - - 19,417.
Oswego, - - 3,048.	Sedgwick, - 19,166.
Salina, - - 3,018.	Butler, - - 18,661.

Banner Counties for 1882.

	County.	State.
Nemaha, Milch Cows.....	14,557	433,372
Greenwood, Cattle.....	30,918	971,116
Cowley, Sheep.....	51,654	980,767
Brown, Hogs	46,428	1,228,583
Pottawatomie, Horses.....	10,217	398,678
McPherson, Wheat, bu....	2,739,412	35,734,846
Marshall, Corn, bu	4,899,900	157,005,722
McPherson Oats, bu.....	908,010	21,946,284

Counties of Highest Average in 1882.

WINTER WHEAT.

State Average, 23.16 bushels per acre.

Butler, - - - 26	Dickinson, - - - 26
McPherson, - - 26	Saline, - - - 26

CORN.

State Average, 35.34 bushels per acre.

Marshall, - - - 50	Riley, - - - 50
--------------------	-----------------

OATS.

State Average, 41.46 bushels per acre.

Cowley, - - - 50	Marshall, - - - 50
Johnson, - - - 50	Wyandotte, - - - 50

School Statistics for 1882.

Number School Districts,	- - - - -	6,393
School bonds issued in 1882,	- - -	\$372,354
Present bonded indebtedness,	- -	\$1,706,480
Teachers holding State certificates,	- - -	79
Teachers holding first grade certificates,	-	641
Teachers holding second grade certificates,		4,020
Teachers holding third grade certificates,	-	2,540

	Male.	Female.	Total
School population,	184,095	172,520	356,615
Pupils enrolled, -	139,031	130,137	269,215
Average attendance,	81,892	79,680	161,572
Teachers employed,	3,342	4,808	8,250

RECEIPTS.

Bal. with Dist. Treasurer Aug 1, '81,	\$ 306,419
Amount received from County Treas.,	1,442,039
Am't rec'd from State and Co. Sch. funds,	270,022
Am't received from sale of bonds,	- - 357,727
Am't received from all other sources,	- 171,557
Total,	- - - - \$2,547,764


EXPENDITURES.

For teachers' wages and supervision,	\$1,296,256
For rents, repairs, fuel and incidentals,	- 331,945
For libraries and apparatus,	- - - 27,383
For sites, buildings and furniture,	- - 406,984
For all other purposes	- - - - 131,606
Total,	- - - - \$2,194,174
Bal. with Dist. Treas., Aug 1, 1882,	- 353,589
Receipts and expenditures balanced,	\$2,547,764

EXCERPTS

FROM THE

STATE CONSTITUTION.



Ordinance.

Sec. 1. Sections 16 and 36 in every township are given to common schools.

Sec. 2. Seventy-two sections of land are devoted to the State University.

Sec. 3. Thirty-six sections of land are granted for the erection of public buildings.

Sec. 4. Seventy-two sections of land are granted to charitable and benevolent institutions.

Sec. 6. Five per cent. of proceeds of public lands in Kansas are devoted to common schools.

Sec. 7. Five hundred thousand acres of land are devoted to common schools.

Bill of Rights.

1. All men are of equal and inalienable rights.
2. All political power inherent in the people.
5. Right of trial by jury inviolate.
6. "There shall be no slavery in this State."
7. "The right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience shall never be infringed."
8. No suspension of writ of *habeas corpus* except in invasion or rebellion.
16. No imprisonment for debt except in case of fraud.

Article I. Executive.

Sec. 1. "The Executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State at the time and place of voting for members of the Legislature, and shall hold their offices for the term of two years from the second Monday in January, next after their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified."

3. The Governor shall see that the laws are executed.

5. He may on extraordinary occasions convene the Legislature.

6. In case of disagreement between the two houses in respect to time of adjournment, he may adjourn the Legislature.

7. The pardoning power is vested in him.

8. The Governor shall keep the State seal.

9. All commissions are to be signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the great seal.

11. In case of Governor's death, etc., the Lieutenant Governor becomes Governor.

12. The Lieutenant Governor presides over the Senate.

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Article II. Legislative.

1. The legislative power is vested in a Senate (forty members) and a House of Representatives (one hundred and twenty-five members).

3. Compensation of members of Legislature is \$3.00 per day and fifteen cents a mile going and returning.

13. A majority of all members of each house shall be necessary to pass a bill.

14. "Every bill and joint resolution passed by the House of Representatives and Senate, shall within two days thereafter, be signed by the presiding officers, and presented to the Governor; if he approve it he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it to the House of Representatives, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the same. If, after such consideration, two-thirds of the members elected shall agree to pass the bill or resolution, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the Senate, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected, it shall become a law. * * * If any bill shall not be returned within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to the Governor, it shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by its adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law."

23. No distinction between males and females in school matters.

25. Legislature is to meet regularly at the

capital on the second Tuesday of January of every odd year.

Article III. Judicial.

1. "The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme court, District courts, Probate courts, Justices of the Peace, and such other courts inferior to the Supreme court as may be provided by law."

2. Supreme court consists of one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices elected by the people for six years (salary \$3000.00 per year). (There are seventeen judicial districts in the State each with a District Judge elected for four years holding a District court in every county within his jurisdiction.)

8. Each county has a Probate Court, consisting of one Judge elected for two years. He has jurisdiction over estates of deceased persons, minors, etc.

9. Two Justices of the Peace for each township elected for two years.

Article IV. Elections.

1. "All elections by the people shall be by ballot; and all elections by the Legislature shall be *viva voce*."

2. General elections occur on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Township elections on first Tuesday of April.

Article V. Suffrage.

1. All male citizens of United States or persons of foreign birth who have declared their inten-

tion of becoming such, shall be entitled to vote if they are twenty-one years old, and have resided in the State six months, and in the township or ward thirty days before election.

Article VI. Education.

1. A State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have supervision of common school funds and educational interests. A County Superintendent elected for two years performs similar work in the county.

8. "No religious sect shall ever control any part of the common school or university funds of the State."

9. The State Superintendent, Secretary of State and Attorney General constitute a Board of Commissioners for school funds.

Article VII. Public Institutions.

1. Institutions for the insane, blind and deaf and dumb, and such other benevolent institutions as the public good may require, shall be supported by the State. Trustees appointed by the Governor.

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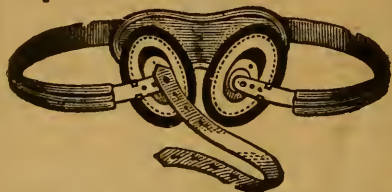
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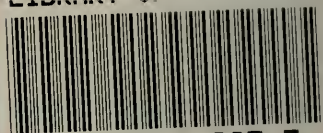
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